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what is left of Austria—that could not contribute something to the starving people in Russia.

The assembled statesmen are fighting to kill the Death of the future—and it is a good fight. But Death himself stands grinning in eastern Europe. To-day is always good enough for him!

Federal Income and Outgo.

President HARRISON is a business man as well as a statesman. Secretary of the Treasury MELLON, Budget Director DAWES, Secretary of War WEEKS and other heads of departments and bureaus under the Harding Administration are business men. And these business men who are the driving power in the administrative branch of the United States Government knew the day they went into office that they had to swing the balance on the national expenditures for the reason that the public could not stand the taxes and the Treasury could not pay the nation's bills.

In the fiscal year ending with June 30 the tax collections fell more than \$300,000,000 below those of the year before. This was not because the tax rates had been reduced; it was because business profits, American incomes and individual incomes, on which were laid the taxes, had gone down.

In the same way the tax collections will be still lower for the present fiscal year ending with next June. But the business administration of the United States Government has also anticipated this fall in revenues. It has chopped away unflinchingly at the national expenditures—chopped, in many instances, far below the amounts actually appropriated by Congress. So, thanks to them, the national Treasury has not become empty and will not.

But this isn't all. On December 5 the Budget Director will present to Congress his estimate for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1923. It will be down to three billions of dollars in round numbers, or more than a billion of dollars below the preliminary estimates and half a billion of dollars below the final figures for the present fiscal year.

The business capacity and financial sense of the Harding Administration, while relieving the public which foots the bills, has been keeping the Treasury solvent, though the old sources of revenue, to which an incompetent or indifferent Congress has clung, have been drying up.

Buy Yourself Safety.

For the forty-second consecutive time the United Hospital Fund appeals now to the people of New York City for money to help pay the expenses of the great institutions which serve all of us by caring for the sick and injured among us.

These hospitals—there are fifty-seven of them in the United Hospital Fund—are something more than noble charities. They are essentially agencies of city life. Without hospitals the activities of a great urban population would be impossible. There is no man or woman in the town, rich or poor, well known or obscure, good or bad, who is not their direct or indirect beneficiary. Whoever has had the good fortune not to require the shelter and the treatment they offer to the ill and hurt may need it to-morrow.

Those who give to the United Hospital Fund buy protection for themselves as well as for their brothers and sisters. Those who carelessly neglect to contribute fail not only in charity but in sound and effective self-preservation.

Mail Guards Who Shoot Straight.

In the Baltimore Sun appears a demand that because a tramp was shot, or is supposed to have been shot, by a United States marine guard on a mail train "there should be a reconsideration of the whole question of the advisability of placing the marines on the trains."

The New York Herald is compelled to differ with our Baltimore contemporary in respect of its criticism. The policy of the Post Office Department is exactly right and should be adhered to strictly.

In the twelve months preceding April 9, when the postal employees were armed with orders to shoot mail robbers, there had been stolen \$6,300,000. In the next six months after the new policy was adopted the amount of such thefts was brought down to \$318,000. The robbing of a mail wagon in the streets of New York would not have happened if the orders of the Department had been obeyed by the postal authorities here and there had been marines on the seat ready to shoot to kill.

Marines or other mail guards cannot wait until men under suspicion actually rob the mails before deciding whether that is their purpose. The guards have got to prevent the robbery. They can give a warning, which is what the marines on the Baltimore and Ohio mail train did. He called upon the two men to throw up their hands. One of them did and he was not hurt, being quietly captured. The other did not throw up his hands and the marine fired. Whether this man was badly shot or shot at all is not known, as he dropped off the train and was not afterward found. But it is a fair assumption that he was hit, for United States marines shoot straight. In any event, if the man was hit or was killed it was not the marine's fault. The tramp, if he was a tramp, had the same chance to throw up his

hands and submit to capture as his companion had. If he had done so he would have come off without a scratch as the other did.

It has become as clear as sunshine to bandits that a good thing for them to stay away from in United States mail under guard of a United States marine. It will not take long for traps to learn that the one kind of car on which not to steal rides is a United States mail car under guard of a United States marine.

There is no crook of such hardihood and there is scarcely a human being so ignorant as not to be capable of comprehending that for anybody to run full tilt into armed marines under orders to kill is about as safe as jumping into Broadway from the top of the Woolworth Building. That is exactly the thing which is going to eradicate mail holdups without the need of killing either tramps or robbers. They will keep a safe distance from the marine guarded mails.

When Bankers Go Visiting.

Within the last few months there has been a round of visiting among international bankers of various nations the purpose of which, after the fashion of banking diplomacy, they have managed to keep as closely guarded as that other hermetically sealed secret, the age of Ann. Our bankers have recently been taken to the Right Hon. ROBERT MCKENNA, one of England's greatest financial authorities, and chairman of the largest bank in the world, and to ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD of the London banking house of N. M. Rothschild & Co.

Not long ago J. P. MORGAN as well as other prominent American bankers visited some of the capitals of Europe. HUGO STINNES, the German financier, is now on a trip to London.

When bankers go visiting in other lands they usually have something besides social calls in view. The number and prominence of the financiers whose names have recently embellished the international visiting list must preface something of more than ordinary importance in view of the financial state of the world.

Spirit of the Army-Navy Game.

Visitors from abroad who attended the football game in which the Navy vanquished the Army on Saturday last must have been impressed by the spectacle which the incessant downpour of rain could not rob of its enthusiastic and patriotic quality.

The leaders eked made the picture less colorful than usual, but there were the same attributes which have always made this game a feature of the autumn. The marching of the boys was as jaunty and rhythmic as though they were swinging along over springy turf or solid pavement instead of the sodden, slippery field of the Polo Grounds. The cheering and singing were incessant. The Army from the shelter of the grand stand urged its team to stem the prog of the Navy. The Navy through the activities of a great urban population would be impossible. There is no man or woman in the town, rich or poor, well known or obscure, good or bad, who is not their direct or indirect beneficiary. Whoever has had the good fortune not to require the shelter and the treatment they offer to the ill and hurt may need it to-morrow.

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Protecting Independence Hall.

Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, long has been and is now unnecessarily exposed to injury or destruction by fire. It is totally unequipped with modern appliances for fire protection. The building is not provided with the automatic protective appliances considered essential by all engineers.

It is promised that this condition shall be remedied. The heating plant now in the basement of the Hall is to be removed. Automatic sprinklers are to be installed, so that if fire menaces the structure from inside or outside curtains of water may be thrown on the roofs, the outside walls and any one or all of the rooms. The heating plant will be underground and far enough from the building to eliminate danger from that source. Hot water and steam pipes will run through tunnels to radiators in all parts of the building.

With all heating appliances long ago barred even from buildings of such relatively unimportant historical interest as, say, the old Ford mansion at Morristown, which served as WASHINGTON's headquarters during a part of the time he was engaged in his New Jersey campaigns, it is strange that Independence Hall should remain so long without modern protection. It is a good thing this situation is to be remedied.

The Weather Man should have been kinder to the volunteer policemen. He made their first day on duty as difficult as he could.

The motion picture theatre fire in New Haven should be a warning to every city and town in which carelessness has permitted dangerous buildings to be used for the display of the pictures, or inattention has allowed unsafe practices to be followed. Burning incense behind the screen is now held responsible for the fatalities, and incense can be burned with absolute safety if proper precautions are taken.

Morvich's Great Campaign.

By winning all of his eleven races worth a total of \$115,000, BENJAMIN BLOCK's splendid two-year-old colt Morvich has earned the right to a permanent place in the annals of thoroughbred racing.

Until Morvich won the mile test in Maryland there was a question as to whether he possessed sufficient stamina to outlast the field which the \$50,000 prize would bring to the post. The contestants were certain to include the pick of the two-year-olds in training in the United States. Morvich had displayed great speed in all of his races, but mere fleetness of foot does not suffice in a sustained effort for a mile through the yellow clay for which the Pimlico course is noted. Such a test demands power of lungs and heart beyond the ordinary and matchless courage as well.

It has been said that the truly great in man or beast always has a reserve for extraordinary occasions. Morvich has shown the possession of this quality twice, once when he had to be whipped to beat Kal-Sang at Saratoga and again at Pimlico when he was headed by Lucky Hour. Both times he answered the call with that

rare determination which is characteristic of a champion.

It is impossible to compare horses of different years. Those who say that Morvich is as great as Man o' War, Colin, Sysonby or any of the other celebrities of the turf in the past are merely expressing a personal opinion. The fact that Morvich has done all that has been asked of him is sufficient for the day. Should he win such classics as the Belmont, Lawrence Realization, Preckness and Travers stakes of 1922 and in the late autumn defeat the best of the handicap division hats will be off once more to the brilliant Californian.

In the meantime Mr. BLOCK, who owns both two horses and has yet to see his colors in second place, is being heralded as one of fortune's favorites. He is enjoying a run of luck as remarkable as it is unusual in the history of the turf.

Help for the Policewomen.

The women who have volunteered to protect children at street crossings while the police are busy safeguarding the milkmen deserve the thanks of the city, and deserve to have it expressed in the very practicable form of complete and polite cooperation from all citizens, whether they be in motor cars, in horse drawn vehicles or afoot.

The work these women have undertaken is physically hard and mentally exhausting. The patrolmen whose places they have taken undergo a severe course of training in preparation for the task. The women must use their intuition and their wit in emergencies in which the traffic officers have experience and instructions to guide them. The job will be much harder for the women than it is for the professionals whom they temporarily supplant.

Under such circumstances the obligation of helping out rests on everybody. Prompt and cheerful obedience to the orders given by the traffic regulators will be the most effective way of displaying appreciation of their courage and public spirit.

When the emergency is over there will be formal thanks for all the women who serve to save the children from the perils of the crowded streets. This will be admirable, but while the hard work is being done all hands can show their gratitude by refraining from making it harder.

The Abandoned Wife.

Steps in Which Courts Will Help Her to Regain Her Freedom.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: It is a great pleasure for me to supplement the advice given by THE NEW YORK HERALD and to the letter concerning a deserted wife.

Reputable lawyers are expensive, but one may be obtained by filing the proper papers in the Supreme Court, stating that the petitioner is not worth \$100 outside of clothing and other necessities for the maintenance of the home. The court will then appoint an attorney, who must serve without compensation. This is done in case an action for divorce is instituted.

In the case of an action in the Domestic Relations Court the city has an interest in the case and no lawyer is needed, as the corporation counsel appears for the complaining wife. I would advise this wife to consult with the Assistant Corporation Counsel, Mrs. M. Kross, who has charge of these cases at the Domestic Relations Court, 151 East Fifty-seventh street.

ALEX. M. JARICK, LL. M.
NEW YORK, November 28.

Two Mass Meetings.

The Police Attitude Toward Revolution and Birth Control.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I quote the following from your account of the meeting of radicals at the Central Opera House Friday evening:

"Direct mass action—revolutionary uprising of the masses to overturn the American Government—was advocated openly by Ludwig Lore in a terrific denunciation of the American Government and courts. This roused the great audience to its wildest demonstration. Lore attacked Socialists for advocating peaceful methods; he said the Sacco-Vanzetti case proves that mass action only can be effective."

Further along in the same news article we read:

"The police and Department of Justice agents were present in large numbers with special instructions to arrest any one who should utter a word in connection with the Government. When the meeting had adjourned no arrests had been made, but it was understood some of the statements would be considered by the police today."

In the name of all that stands for good citizenship and Americanism, if "revolutionary uprising of the masses to overturn the American Government" was advocated openly, what excuse could remain for inaction by the police or agents of the Department of Justice?

Yet only a few days ago a meeting to discuss the ethics of birth control was prevented without any speakers being heard. Is the proper regulation and subsequent training of American born children more dangerous than the outspoken frothing of misguided radicals posing as the saviors of labor?

HENRY M. PATNE,
NEW YORK, November 28.

Delivering Milk.

Reactionary Suggestion That Consumers Might Get It Themselves.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: In view of the development of the milk situation, why would it not be a good time to return to first principles in regard to the delivery of milk?

Our forebears, if they bought milk, did not feel too lazy to go and get it. Now every fat dweller has to have it brought to the door of the flat.

This and the loss of bottles help make us pay 18 cents a quart, when formerly we paid five. If every buyer took an empty bottle and exchanged it for a full one at the milk wagon or the grocery the saving in bottles and wages might be so great as to make it possible to reduce the price of the milk to somewhere near what it used to be.

The high cost of living is to a certain extent due to the desire of the buyers of provisions and other supplies to be waited upon instead of doing for themselves, which necessitates numerous delivery wagons means to drive them to the expense of which are of course added to the price of the goods.

S. B. LYON,
NEW YORK, November 28.

Kicking for a Goal.

The Play From Touchdown Sometimes a Climax in Football.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: There are many followers of football who hope that the Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee will do its best to eliminate the goal from touchdown in spite of what has been said to the effect that this method of scoring a point is stupid and uninteresting.

Why stupid and uninteresting? To many the most exciting moment of the game is when the kick is taken. The point in front of the goal posts prepared to tie or win the game, maybe, by propelling the ball with his toe over the crossbar. The result depends on the accuracy of his kick; a slight difference in the course of the ball brings joy or gloom to his team.

William Beecher's edition of "The Dreadful Sufferings and Thrilling Adventures of an Overland Party of Emigrants to California,"